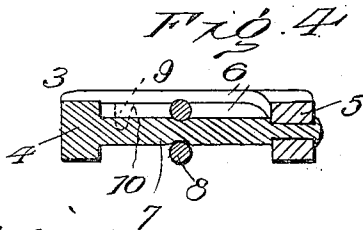
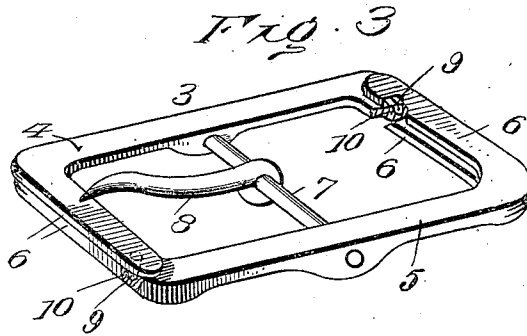
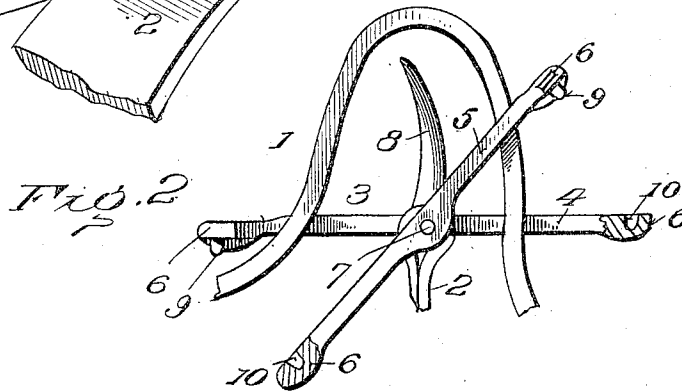
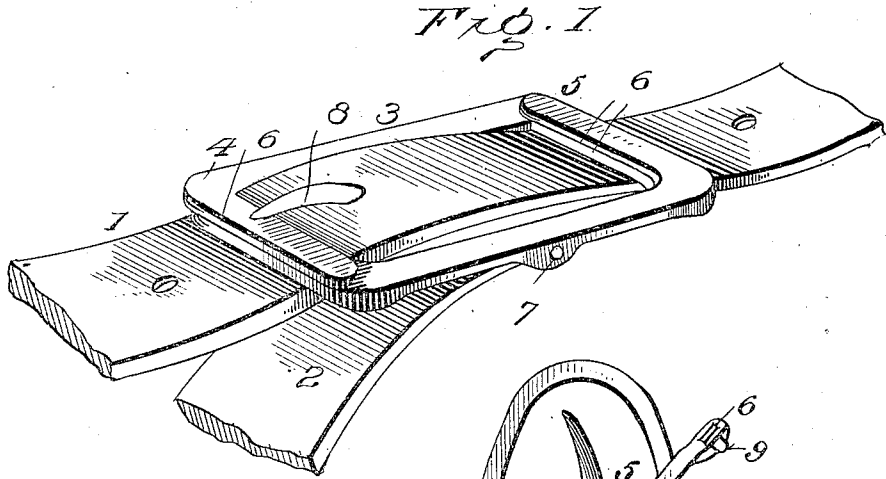


No. 838,676.

PATENTED DEC. 18, 1906.

N. G. WILSON.
CROSS LINE BUCKLE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1906.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL G. WILSON, OF PLAINS, MONTANA.

CROSS-LINE BUCKLE.

No. 838,676.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 18, 1906.

Application filed August 1, 1906. Serial No. 328,787.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL G. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plains, in the county of Sanders and State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cross-Line Buckles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple construction of buckle designed particularly for connecting cross-lines to long lines of reins of harness and susceptible of the broad use in attaching strap parts together.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a buckle embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the buckle-frame adjusted so as to permit of ready attachment of the long line thereto. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the buckle alone. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view through the central cross-bar of the buckle.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Specifically describing the invention, the numeral 1 in the drawings designates the long line and the numeral 2 the short line or rein. It is contemplated that the buckle shall be permanently applied to the short or cross line 2, and the construction of the buckle is such that the long line may be quickly applied thereto or detached therefrom or adjusted when necessary, and the attachment and detachment of the long line may be performed without threading the whole line through the buckle-frame, which is a very long and undesirable operation. The frame of the buckle is indicated at 3 and is composed of terminal sections 4 and 5, both of said sections being of approximately U-form and embodying a side and end bar. The end bars 6 of the sections 4 and 5 are adapted to overlap one another to constitute the end portion of this frame of the buckle when the latter is in operative position. Extending laterally from the section 5 of the buckle-frame 3 and preferably integrally formed therewith intermediate of its ends is a

cross-bar or tongue-carrying bar 7, from which extends the tongue 8, which is of the usual pivoted type. The end portion of the bar 7 opposite that formed with the section 5 of the frame 3 passes through an opening in the section 4 and may be headed or otherwise formed so as to permanently connect the section 4 with the section 5, but admit of free pivotal movement of the two sections relative to one another. The pivotal movement of the sections 4 and 5 relatively to one another enables the opposite end bars 6 of the sections to be forced away from one another, to thereby form entrance-spaces admitting of ready engagement of the long line between said end bars, thereby eliminating the necessity of first passing the end of the long line 1 beneath one of the end portions of the frame 3 into engagement with the tongue 7 and thence beneath the other end portion, which operation—in other words, the threading of the long line through the buckle—is disadvantageous for obvious reasons.

In the practical use of the invention it is contemplated that the short line 2 shall be permanently connected with the cross-bar 7, and the buckle is bodily removed from the long line 1 with the short line when the latter is detached from the former. In practical use, should it be desired to connect the long line 1 with the short line 2 it is only necessary to grasp the opposite ends of the frame 3 of the buckle and force the end bars 6 in opposite directions, and the ends of the frame 3 will be opened so as to permit the long line to be readily introduced into the frame and engaged by the tongue thereof, thereby attaching the short line and cross-line together and permitting of any adjustment desired. To more firmly brace the sections 4 and 5 of the frame 3 against lateral stress and to secure a fairly rigid and substantial connection therebetween, it is contemplated that one end bar 6 of each section 4 and 5 shall be provided with a downwardly-extending projection 9, adapted to be received in a recess 10, formed in the upper side of the adjacent end bar of the opposite section.

The buckle is very simply constructed and is possessed of various advantages which will be apparent from the foregoing.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A cross-line buckle consisting of a frame

composed of complementary side sections embodying end bars, means for establishing an interlocking connection between the end bars of the sections, a tongue-carrying bar pivotally connecting the sections to admit of movement thereof to open the frame, and a tongue extending from said bar.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

NATHANIEL G. WILSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

H. J. BURLEIGH,
OTIS AVERY.